and Fulton streets come together there sequent balts, and the progress was slow. I mass of neople had gathered here, but it rither on, around the City Hall, that the it multitude was, road, high steps showed tier upon tier of faces, thousands of them, it seemed to king up from below. In front of this the catafalque stopped, and the crowd cod. Then through the marching line sie order from all directions, given by no but coming from the men themselves: ne order. Uncover."

END OF THE MARCH.

ty marched past the catafalque, shoulder bilder, each man with his hat pressed his chest. That was the end of the It was just 9:30 when the boad of the reached the City Hall. The march had swo hours and a half. Having crossed the 1 front of the big steps, the line disamination of the big steps.

sation,
il bow came you to come out, sir!" said
them we o was in the Sunday black of
them we owns in the Sunday black of
them we owns in the Sunday black of
them we owns in the Sunday black of
them we would be the sunday of the man
cote 'Progress and Poverty,' "said the one
lined, "And you!"
as always a George man," said the other

father telegraphed me from St. Louis to in the parade, said a young fellow. 'He kn. w George, and always said he was st man living. This is the first time I've George button,' and he pointed to a but-

George button," and he pointed to a but-sened with crape.
Fre's my button," put in another man, its to a Tracy button. "I'm going to vote yoy, but I am prond to honor the memory and like Henry George, no matter what ye belongs to."

Access there never was such a gathering of eat kinds of men in one parade before," in workingman, as the train pulled in and pup separated.

ENDOF THE PUBLIC CEREMONY. cinfulque at the City Hall to Breeklyn-Crowds Enger to Touch It.

s 9:15 o'clock when the catafalque reach-City Hall in Brooklyn. At 9 o'clock, lafter word had reached the police at the all that the procession was crossing Edge and that Henry George's body pon Brooklyn soil, the great new ver the City Hall began to toll. nging out over the City of Churches, by this time thousands upon thousands ons had gathered to do honor to the dead. F as 7:30 o'clock the people had begun to sat the Brooklyn end of the bridge and pr points of vantage along the line th in Brooklyn. The broad, many-stepped sy in front of the City Hall itself was of at even an earlier hour, and these all ied until the last of the ceremonies was

E Superintendent of Police McKellar bluecoats had kept a way open for the fuoccssion, and cleared Washington street sey cars by turning the De Kalb avenue to Fulton street from the City Hall to the The broad paved walk in front of Hall, between the stairs and the founad been kept clear, and now as the train halted for a moment at the northrance to this way, the police escort and s who followed it, under Col. Waring, went eng across, on their horses, breaking rp ring of ironclad hoofs on the pavement. sthe leaders of the funeral horses forced nto a wide-curved line and in solemn he flower-decked catafalque was moved

Neathe leaders of the funeral horses forced them ato a wide-curved line and in solemn orderae flower-decked catafalque was moved forward until it stood directly opposite the cen nof the City Hall steps and close to the eastes edge of the walk. Here it halted, for its mach of state was ended. Thus far Henry George belonged to the people, but beyond he wassicocome just one o them again and in the last des of his funeral none should take part but hisfamily, friends, and neighbors.

The allocarers formed in order to the right of the safalque, and then the long line of carriage states, while the people did reverence to the murners within by baring their heads. Now allowed the procession of people. Of those who marched from the Grand Central Palace, only the Brooklyn contingent were left in line, but his o numbered many hundreds. As they marshed past the coffin uncovered high overhead flore rang out the heavy, measured clang of the long line of fies and muffled drums.

Twithousand persons were perhaps all who thus tarched past, and, as soon as the end of their column passed, the coffined body of Henry George was lifted from its place aloft, put in a hearse, and started for his home at For? Hamilton. The flowers which adorned the catafalque were lifted downand the wagon in which they were placed follewed the corper, "Two carriage loads of the pall barers also followed the body, but the neathers of Mr. George's family and some others we taken to Fort Hamilton in palace trolley as which Mr. Tom Johnson had in waiting. Bis and naked, the catafalque now was all though a subject of the page and the way. Its flows were gone, and nothing remained if its forms splonder except a circlet of pail on eithersiane and a few roseties of the black covering cloth. The crowd had been respectful and any to keep in shape until this time, but now, the body gone, they lost resistant, pressed through the poile clines and filled every inch of the space about the catafalque. As the passed each person put out a hand and rubbing it along the si

BACK TO FORT HAMILTON. The Bdy Taken to the George Home with Guard of Police.

Preceded by two men from Fort Hamilton who kiew the roads, and surrounded by a guard of teamounted policemen, the hearse and wagon load of flowers started for Mr. George's home. Whenthe carriages had dispersed from the City Hall, those containing the family were driven back to the bridge plaza, where the private trolley car of Albert L. Johnson was standing on the siding.

Mrs. George, Henry George, Jr., Miss Marie Hitch, his fiancée, who reached this city late on Saturday night; Miss Anna George, Mr. and on Saturday night; Miss Anna George, Mr. and Mrs. Richard George, Mr. and Mrs. John V. George, Mr. and Mrs. Maurico Reed George, Mr. and Mrs. Maurico Reed George, Mr. and Mrs. Maurico Reed George of Washington, and Miss Caruline Pratt George, a sister of the dead man; Mrs. Jeremiah Chapman of Cleveland, another sister; Miss Mary Edmunds of Philadelphia, a cousin, and Miss Raphenia Brazzo, a sister of Mrs. Thomas L. George, took this car and went to Fort Hamilton at once over the Third avenue line of the Brocklyn Heights Company, It was followed by Tom L. Johnson's car, in which were Mr. Johnson, his brother, and Theodore M. Carrer Philadelphia, a nephew by marriage of Henry George. The people in the trolley cars reached Fort Hamilton some little time before the bearse, which arrived at 11:30 o'clock. The ship was claced in Mr. George's home.

The spot where Mr. George is to be buried is at he eastern end of Greenwood Cemetery on Occas Hill. The body will lie beside that of his dadage, or, Mrs. Atkinson, who died a year ago.

Mr. George himself picked o t the plot last year, He said that he liked to feel that when he had dead he would face the rising sun and thous. The plot will be graded so that this wishwill be literally fulfilled.

ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.

How the Police Centrolled the Vast Crewd That Watched the Funeral Pageant,

Chief McCullagh took charge of the police in person, assisted by Deputy Chief Cortright and inspector Thompson. They arrived at the Grand Central Palace building at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. At that time there were 400 policemen drawn up in the streets leading to the building, and Capt. Delaney had fifty men inside the building. The policemen in the streets were under the command of Capts, Hasslacher, Westervelt, Schmittberger, Welsh, Stainkamp, Copeland, Vredenburgh, Chapman, Donohue Devery, and Moynihan. There were thirty-two Bergennts and thirty-four roundsmen also. During the day the force on duty was relieved by reserves from various precincts, and there were 700 policemen on duty off and on, and the size of the crowd they had to look after may thus be resized. The throng that assembled in and are and Madison Square Garden in the last campelin, when Bryan made his first speech here, was estimated at 25,000 persons, and it took than 250 policemen to ben'ie it.

It was the first idea of the funeral committee Mow those citizens who cared to march in

the cortege to follow the regular organizations, and it was this plan that led to the impression that the funeral procession would be a gigantic affair. The fact that the Chief Marshal had no opportunity, owing to the pressure of time, to make arrangements for the handling of such a throng, caused this idea to be abandoned and the police were instructed to prevent any citizens, other than those who were delegated from organizations and were regularly assigned, taking part in the parade. A close file of policemen, reaching from curb to curb, formed the

were instructed to allow nobody to break through the lines and join in the procession. The police rear guard marched up to the street crossings where the delegations were forming, and as the procession reached each crossing the file of policemen held their line while the forming delegations fell into line. They then allowed the rear of the procession to get half a block ahead, so that if a crowd collected behind it could readily be dispersed In this manner anything that approached a congestion of the vast crowds that witnesses the pageant was prevented. Time and again the police were compelled to go out of their line to drive away those who tried to walk in

Col, Waring, the chief marshal, and John Brisben Walker and Richard Watson Gilder, his assistants, soon realized that their aides were not experienced in military formation, and that the only thing to do was to get the procesion started as quickly as possible. The marshals and aides were mounted. Mr. Gilder wore a black cloak with a hood and made a pic-

uresque figure. At 6 o'clock the aides arrived and drew up in Forty-fourth screet to the east of Lexington avenue. After a short wait, the following were sent to their several divisions of the procession: Samuel Scabury to the first division, Charles A. Reid to the second, G. W. Jones to the third, E.

Reid to the second, G. W. Jones to the third, E. R. Taliman to the fourth, J. E. Cooney to the fifth, John J. Daley to the sixth, James D. Holy to the seventh, C. W. Greenham to the eighth and ninth, Joseph Darling to the tenth, R. H. Stephenson to the eleventh, George Parsons to the twelfth and thirteenth, and Dr. Marion Miller to the fourteenth.

Sergt. Gangon, with two roundsmen and twelve policemen, all mounted, arrived next and drew up in Forty-third street east of Lexington avenue. James Beggs's band formed near the entrance to the hall and played a funeral march as the body was placed on the funeral car. Col. Waring rode up a few moments before 7 o'clock. Seen after this Forty-second street from Third avenue to Madison avenue was closed and all was in readiness for the start of the procession. This was the order in which it was formed:

FORMATION OF THE PROCESSION.

FORMATION OF THE PROCESSION.

Gannon,
Gannon,
Geggs's Band.
Chief Marshal George E. Waring, Jr., Marshals John
Brisben Walker, and Richard Watton Guder, and
Aldes James R, Brown and Reginald Woodraff.
The funeral car, beside which walged;
The Guard of Honor (148) 14 carriages, containing: FIRST DIVISION.

Aide, Samuel Seabury.

Manhattan Single Tax Club, 500 men, Robert Schalkenbach, President,
The Dawn of Liberty Club, 70 men, Charles Hull,
President.

The Brooklyn Single Tax League, 50 men,
Delegations from Bergen county, Passaic, Paterson,
and Camden, N. J. Single Tax clubs, 50 men,
Typographical Union No. 6, 195 men, Samuel B. Donnelly, President.
Board of Waiking Delegates, 25 men,
Brooklyn Central Lator Union, 20 men,
International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, 50 men,
Benjamin Boden, President.

RECOND DIVISION

Accord by Holos.

Alde-Charles A. Reid.

Franklin Association of Presamen 28, 100 men.
George F. Kenny, Captain.
Photo Engravers Union 1, 20 men.
Patrick Fagan, President.
Eccentric Association of Engineers 1, 20 men.
William Keough, President.
New York Letter Carriers, 45 men.
W. A. Fitzgerald, Captain.

THIRD DIVISION.

Alde—G. W. Jones.
Clothing Cutters' Union 4, 75 men.
Local Cigarmake's' Union, 50 men.

Aide—E. R. Tallman.

Whitestone Association of Marille Workers, 50 men,
John Gerraughty, President.
United City Carpenters' Local Union 4, 200 men,
Thomas McCracken, Captain.
Brotherbood of Carpenters' Local Union 509, 20
men, B. A. Shutz, Captain.
Amalgamated Painters of New York, 80 men, C. R.
Frick, Captain.

Frick, Captain.
FIFTH DIVISION.
Aide—J. E. Cooney.

Electrical Workers' Union 3, 50 men; John Keating, President.
Home Rule Democracy, 60 men; Henry D. Purroy and Judge Murray, leaders.

Jeffersonian Democracy, Twenty-third Assembly district, 50 men; M. J. Leonard, President. SIXTH DIVISI

James A. Garfield Fife and Drum Corps, 14 pieces.
Hexagon Labor Club of Tilers, 125 men; Michael J.
O'Brien, President.
Rosalc and Encausite Tilers, 50 men; Edward Dalton,
President. SEVENTH DIVISION.

Aide—James D. Holy.
New York Plasterers, 50 men.
Jeffersonian Democracy of the Eighth Assembly District, 140 men. Alexander Grasman, leader.
Followers of Henry George, 50 men. RIGHTH DIVISION.

Alde-John Greenhar Henry George Democratic Club of Richmond Bor-ough, 150 men. W. J. Corey, President. Henry George Club of Astoria, 200 men. International Association of Machinists, Loyal Lodge, 406, New York Lodge and Manhattan Lodge, 100 men. Chadwick Civic Club, University Settlement, 50 men. J. P. Galvin, leader.

SINTH DIVISION. Alde—Joseph Darling. Harlem Sixteen to One Club, 150 men; George Black,

Harlem Stateen to One Cutto, 150 men, George Harlem States of President.

Jeffersonian Democracy of the Thirtieth Assembly district, 120 men; G. C. Streeter, President. TENTH DIVISION.

Aides—B. W. Stevenson and Marion Miller. itizens' Union captains and workers, Thirty-second Assembly district, 55 men. Brooklyn workmen, 65 men: John Pross, leader.

Citizens' Union capatains and workers, Thirty-second Assembly district, 50 men.
Brooklyn workmen, 65 men; John Pross, leader.
Beggs's band, at the head of the procession played the dirge, "Fice as a Bird to the Mountain," as the corriège moved off, and at intervals during the march as far as Union square it played the "Marseillaise," the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" and the "Dead March from Saul." The only other music in the line was the drum corps of James A. Garfield Post, which led the Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Workers.

As he procession got well under way those in command of the various lines closed them up into tiles of eight front and marshaled the stragglers into alignment so that there was a semblance of marching order.

The procession of 3,000 men was made up of delegations of two and three, and in some cases of a dozen, representatives of various labor unions and clubs. When the procession reached the south side of Union square Beggs's band dropped out. The head of the procession reached Grace Church at exactly 8:04 o'clook. The funeral bell tolled as the procession passed. This was the only church along the route the bell of which was tolled, and it reminded those who stood around that Bishop Potter was a classmate of Henry George and he had probably ordered the tolling of the bell.

The notice given the different organizations was so short that many of them failed to gather at the place designated by the Committee of Arrangements. At every corner, however, could be found a little knot of representatives of this or that union or brotherhood. They waited patiently for their comrades to arrive, but, if their numbers did not increase enough to allow them to march as a distinct organization they fell in with some other club and followed the body of their friend and leader. The late hour set for the procession to start doubtless deterred many from being present. The men were, slways esgrer to excuse the thinness of the ranks, and to have it understood that there was no lack of loyalty to the dead leader

Manhattan single.

Union No. 6, and the Brooklyn Single Tax
League.

The George memorial buttons were everywhere. Several men on Madison avenue found
ready sa e for bands of crape, while many were
the purple camoulan band, bearing the name of
Henry George in silver, on their sleeves.

A singular fact was that no uniformed body
was found in line with the single exception of
the James A. Garfield Fife and Drum Corps,
which headed one of the divisions.

ALL THE POLICE ON DUTY. Days off Cancelled and the Reserves All In

Practically the whole of the New York police force was on duty last night. All days off were cancelled and every reserve not on the sick list was in uniform. Inspector Harley, who had in charge the policing of the line of march, as-signed 1.490 men to this duty. In addition 1,500 men were kept in reserve at

the station bonses flanking the line of march, so that they might be massed immediately at any point where their services might be needed. This left the regular police duty of guarding the city in the hands of a force of about 1,100 men.

THE INTERMENT TO-DAY.

orief Services to Be Held at the Family Residence This Morning.

Brief and simple services will be held at 10 o'clock this morning at the family residence on Shore road, Fort Hamilton. The Rev. Mr. rear guard, and the policemen along the route George and the Rev. Mr. Latimer of Philadelphis, consins of the deceased, both Episcopal clergymen, will officiate. The body will be car-ried to Greenwood, to be interred in the family lot on Ocean Hill, looking out on the Atlantic, Immediate neighbors of the family will be ad-mitted to the services. mitted to the services.

MEMORIAL GEORGE MEETINGS.

Political Railles the Bend Leader Was to Have

Addressed Given Over to Eulogies. Two meetings, which were to have been political rallies, and which Henry George, the dead leader, was to have addressed, were held n Brooklyn last night as memorial meetings. One was in the Grand Opera House. Justice William J. Gaynor presided. In opening the meeting he was warmly greeted, and the tributes paid by him to Henry George were loudly applauded. He said in part:
"It did not seem to me that I was the one to

preside at this memorial meeting, but rather some one associated with our dead brother, and who, in some measure like him, in the fulness of his human nature, reached out through society and sympathies were confined to no class. He was of the brotherhood of man, under the one fatherhood of God, and he brooded over all. He saw that the great mass of mankind engaged in the daily struggle to make both ends meet have not yet come to the fulness of their Godgiven rights, but are, as they have been during long centuries past, advancing thereto. His love for the plain or common people, as the phrase is, was sincere. His nature embraced them all. In Public office was nothing to him except op-portunity to help his fellow mortals. Far removed was he from the petty demagogues and the politicians by trade, who are, forsooth, such great friends one day in the year of those who earn their living by their work, but do not know them the rest of the year. Those who have lost in Henry George their candidate in consciences and their manhood to determine for

William C. De Witt, a lifelong friend of Mr. George, paid a tribute to his ability and character. He spoke of his simplicity, his unselfishness, his indomitable courage, and of his gift.

George, paid a tribute to his ability and character. He spoke of his simplicity, his unselfishness, his indomitable courage, and of his gift to the world in leaving his book "Progress and Poverty" for its upliftment. John Swinton, Thomas G. Shearman, and St. Clair McKelway of the Brooklyn Eagle also culogized Mr. George, Mr. McKelway was the only speaker who referred to the younger Mr. George, who is now the candidate in the place of his father. The world in of the name evoked great applause. Mr. McKelway said:

"I am at a disadvantage in following the speakers of the evening, for the reason that I did not enjoy so intimate an acquaintance with Mr. George. I knew him and his son, who is the beir of all his father's superior qualities [applause], merely as contributors to the paper I am connected with. Henry George contributed valuable and masterful papers on the subject of free trade soon after coming to New York. It was at that time, when his son, then a very young man, became a member of the local staff. He was once of its brightest, most industrious, and effective young men. At that age he indicated the possession of all the sweet, unselfish characteristics of his father, and as a philosopher and thinker he was exceptional for so young a man."

Mr. McKelway was compelled to pause in his speech, for the audience applauded and shouted. Mr. Charles O'Conor Hennessy closed the inecting with a brief address.

The other Henry George memorial meeting in Brooklyn was in the Amphion Theatre. It was attended by about 1,000 persons. Almost every mention of the name of Henry George was the signal for outbursts of applause. Sylvester L. Malone of Brooklyn presided. From the proscenium arch wa suspended a banner on which were printed Dr. Edward McGiynn's culogistic wor s. "Henry George will live to free the slaves of labor, of which movement the abolition of the negro slaves was but the first rude beginning."

Mr. Malone said a few words in opening the meeting and introduced Louis F. Post.

"I have just returned from the word of politics being uttered by any of the

A memorial meeting was held in the Carnegie Lyceum. It was designed originally as a tribute to Henry George, the Philosopher, from his followers in the arts. W. D. McCracken presided, and in his opening speech he said that the group of men among the arts who are willing to acknowledge their indebtedness to Mr. George is not very large. "All of them, however, were affected by his philosophy, more or less," he continued. "It has been in the air. No one could escape it. In a sense, this gathering is a sort of family party. We all know each other or know of each other. Most of us have shood shoulder to shoulder with our dead leader in many a contest for the good cause."

Dan Beard, the artist, said that, although he was brought up in Ke. tucky, he believed with Henry George in peace. "I almost forgot that doctrine yesterday," he continued, "when I stood on a park bench and saw a parade of Tammany men go by." A memorial meeting was held in the Carnegie

stood on a park bench and saw a parade of Tam-many men go by.

"You are wearing the collar of Dick Croker like a licensed dog! I yelled. "You fook like men, you breathe like men and speak like men. In the name of God, why don't you act like

men I'
John E. Kellerd, the actor, read a selection from "Progress and Poverty" on liberty, and Richard Hovey read the final passage from the same book. Eulowies were also delivered by Hamlin Garland, Thomas B. Connery, Dr. S. S. Cohen, and Frank Stephens of Philadelphia.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION'S TRIBUTE. Delegates Pass Resolutions of Regret and Ad journ to March in the Funeral Cortege.

The Central Labor Union, although there was an unusually large number of delegate official notification had been sent out of any action to be taken, but it appeared to be generally understood that after the reading of the minutes the meeting would adjourn out of

respect to the memory of Henry George.

Daniel Harris, President of the State branch of the American Federation of Labor, was Chairman. After the minutes had been read and some routine business transacted Delegate B. J. Hawkes, who was Treasurer of the United Labor party, which nominated Henry George for Mayor in 1886, esked that the regular order of business be sustended that a special motion could be made. This was granted. Then Hawkes said:

"Most of you can guess why." I ask the suspension of business. We have lost the greatest friend of the working people this generation has seen. In the death of Henry George we have lost one who began life as a workingman, and who knew what it was to fight the battle of life from the bottom round of the ladder until his reputation was international."

Delegate Hawkes described Henry George as a friend to the workingmen whose greatness was only realized after his death. On his motion a committee was appointed to draw up resolutions of regret and sympathy. The committee relired, and in about ten minutes returned with the following preamble and recolutions, which were carried by acclamation:

Whereas, We, the Central Labor Union in meeting assembled, brain with product properties on or of the American Federation of Labor, was

Whereas, We, the Centrel Lalier Union in meeting assembled, learn with profound regret fliat one of her foremost philosophers of the age has been sudienly taken from our midst while fighting the lattic for what he believed to be the inalicable rights of

all who labor:

Resolved, That we hereby tender the widow and
members of his family in this hour of their said be
reavement our heartfelt and shoere sympathy.

Resolved, That a memorial page of the Central
Labor Union be set apart in honor of his memory.

Resolved, That as a mark of r. spect this meeting do
now adjourn.

It was then resolved that the delegates should march to the Grand Central Palace in a body to attend the funeral. When the delegates left the hall they were olined by members of District Assembly 49, K. of L. and delegates of outside unions and other local and district assemblies.

Soth Low Club Lights Abiane as the Menry

NO MOURNING THERE.

While the procession that followed the body of Henry George moved past the City Hall in Brooklyn and the mourning crowds along the

line stood silent and with uncovered beads, a glare of light shone out from the windows of the Library building on Montague street, not

half a block away.

In the street there waved the gaudy banner of the self-consecrated Seth Low. Within the building a score of men were working busily, The banner, the lights, and the workers be longed to the Citizens' Committee of Fifty,

longed to the Citizens' Committee of Fifty, whose only hope for success on Tuesday is based on their candidate's shameless presumption of heirship to the dead man's vote.

In the windows of the Brooklyn Democratic Club, another Seth Low organization, there was a similar illumination, a similar want of respect for the dead. The mourners on the street took heed of it. One man was so incensed that he left his place in the line while the procession was still passing Montague street, and sent this telegram to The Sux:

"The Brooklyn headquarters of Seth Low are the succession was still ight while passes the funeral cortige of Henry George. This is too much for one.

It is evident that Seth Low, despitch is mourn. It is crident that Seth Low, despite his mourning garb at the funeral, will not fall heir to this

man's vote.

Before the arrival of the head of the procession the lights in the Republican headquarters, at Court and Joralemon streets, were extincted.

FOTE FOR THE BUSINESS BOOM. You Did Last Year and Got It-Do You Want It to Last or Not?

G. J. Corey, who has been conducting the great ommercial men's meetings for Gen. Tracy at Broadway and Bleecker street, said yesterday: every hand in New York, and no one can doubt that these results are the effects of sound government under a national Republican adinistration. The business men, including in this list, of course, the travelling men, will, i the contest for these principles, which have always brought prosperity, not be led astray by any false standards when it comes to voting for the Mayor of Greater New York. Had Mr. Low waited and become, as he called it, the 'unifying force,' then he might have become the logical candidate of the regular organiza-His campaign was started in exactly the same way as the campaign of Washington Hesing of Chicago last spring. Mr. Hesing's hired men obtained a list of some 135,000 signatures of men who wanted him to become a candidate, but not many of them eve expected to vote for him unless nominated by some one of the regular organizations. I have watched the rise of the Low 'boom,' and it is exactly like Mr. Hesing's, o cept that it has not the personality of 'His Royal Whiskers,' I predict, for the benefit of my friends, that the votes, when counted, will be about the same as Mr. Hesing's, namely, 15,000, or only 120,000 short of the list of his supposed admiring friends. I believe, in the present crisis, no Republican

short of the list of his supposed admiring friends. I believe, in the present crisis, no Republican travelling men or business man should neglect to voie the straight Republican teket, headed by such a man as the Hon. B. F. Traer.

"I have talked with a great many of my business friends in New York, and while many admire Mr. Low they say they will not go back on the party that stands for prosperity and good, sound government. I feel sure that this great power will be found working as it did last fall, night and day, for good government. Ask yourselves, my friends, if this immaculate Citizens' Committee was working as you worked last fall, realizing that success meant the continuation of stable government and better times for all. If you were selfish in your desires, as some may say, then the men who fought to preserve this Union of ours were selfish too, for they were fighting not only for a great principle but their homes and dear ones.

"You have the greatest city on the continent. Will you lose the opportunity to make it, like the national Government. Republican, or will you turn it over to the Tammanyiles or the Georgeites to be plundered and miscoverned as before for so many years!

"With a candidate like Benjamin F. Traey, one of the strongest and cleanest men in the party, it seems to me to be the duty of every Republican and every believer in sound money in Greater New York to support him. Not only because he is your standard bearer, but because he is the man of all men for the exacting position of first Mayor of Greater New York.

"The election of the Tammany ticket or of the Henry George ticket would mean a slap at the administration of the Republican party that has been placed in power, and that has already brought such good results, and I do not believe that the Republicans and sound-money men are going to throw away their votes on Mr. Low to endanger the success of the ticket that will bring honor to the city."

A DEMOCRAT TO PHILOSOPHERS. as It Was Lost Year.

The Hon, William Sulzer addressed the Brooklyn Philosophical Association at the Long Island Business College, in that city, yesterday afternoon, on "The Duty of the Hour: from the Standpoint of a Democrat." In opening his re-marks Mr. Sulzer said that he always liked to talk to an adverse audience. If that were true he must have enjoyed himself, for few of his remarks seemed to agree with the judgment of his hearers, and he was sharply criticised by several of the philosophers after he had finished.

"I am a Democrat," said Mr. Sulzer. "I was rocked in the cradic of Democracy, and I never rocked out or it. If I don't get what I want. I keep on playing. I don't bolt. I am a Chicago platform Democrat. The issue is the same to-day as it was in 1896, and as it will be in 1900. We will inaugurate the twentieth century un-der the same banner we inaugurated the nine-teenth. Only then Thomas Jefferson carried it; in 1900 it will be carried by William Jennings

teenth. Only then Thomas Jefferson carried it; in 1900 it will be carried by William Jennings Bryan.

"None can asperse our city ticket," said Mr. Sulzer. "If Judge Van Wyck is elected he will give you a broad-minded, economical, liberal and cosmopolitan administration. He is an able lawyer and a lawyer to be the first Mayor of Greater New York, for the new charter has many points about it that only a lawyer can construe."

Concluding this culogy the speaker said emphatically:

"He is no man's man."

Several of the philosophers laughed, but that didn't feaze Mr. Sulzer. He went right on to say that the Democratic party was sure to win with a plurality of 50,000, "as we would have won last year if all Democrats had voted the Democratic ticket."

More philosophers seemed to think this was one of Mr. Sulzer's jokes and they laughed.

"In the third column on your ballots under the Statue of Liberty extern," said Mr. Sulzer, you will find the candrate of caste, the 'my-blood-is-purer-than-yours' candidate, the 'my-ancestors-came here-carlier' candidate, the man whose followers are the scribes and pharisees of the campaign, who would turn the Government into an oligarchy if they had their way."

VOTE FOR ME.

On Seth Low's Last Sunday in Pelitics for a Good While He Gets Out This Appeal.

On the last Sunday of his cam; aign Candidate Low dictated to his stenographer at 1 is house a last appeal for votes for ME. He began his downward course of Sabbath breaking early in the campaign by giving up his Bible class in St. George's Sunday school. He took a step further when he spent his Sunday afternoons with the Executive Committee fixing up his slate for the Committee on Organization to nom-

slate for the Committee on Organization to nominate. He met with that same committee on Sundays as well as other days to make up deals with the Ridderbund, the Georgeites, and the Steckler brothers, and now he has used up the last Sunday.

The appeal was fashioned in the usual style—vote for ME and I will make the only perfect Mayor and will give you clean streets, &c., ad lib. In the last paragraph he asks the voters to support his associates as well as himself.

Next Sunday he will go back to his Bible class with no public business on his mind.

Charles Steckler obliged the Cits vesterday, who engaged him for the purpose, with an estimate that Low would carry twenty-one of the thirty-five Assembly destricts in this county and best Van Wyck in the county by 26,800. He is an expert at paper votes.

REGISTERED FROM A STABLE. ald He Slept in a Stall with Hay for a Bed-

Held for Examination. George A. Clauson was a prisoner yesterday in he Essex Market Court on a charge of illegally registering in the Fifteenth Election district of Sixth Assembly district. Clauson gave as his residence, when he registered, a livery stable at 10 Rivington street. When Detective Kelly of the Eldridge street

When Detective Kelly of the Eldridge street station called at the stable to investigate he could find no evidence that any one lived there, so he got a warrant for Clauson's arrest. When arraigned before Magistrate Pool yesterday Clauson maintained that he lived in the stable, "Where do you sleep!" asked the Magistrate. "I sleep in a stall," replied Clauson. "What does your bed consist of!" asked the Magistrate.

"What does your own." What does you love." Said Clauson.
"Why, hay, of course," said Clauson.
"Why don't you sleep in a bed!" asked the Magistrate.
"Hecause I am more used to the hay," said Clauson. "You see, Judge, I watch the horses.
When any of them are sick at night I am right there to wait on them." there to wait on them."

He was held in \$1,000 ball for examination.

REPUBLICAN CAMPTOMOVE

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL NO LONGER TO BE THE PARTY HEADQUARTERS.

ing for a Place Further Uptown-The Fifth Avenue Has Been the Resert of Presidents from Grant's Ba; Until New, and Its Amen Corner Is Famous Among Politicians.

Immediately after election day steps are to be aken to remove Republican State headquar ters from the Fifth Avenue Hotel to some other hotel or building further uptown. Several lo cations have been discussed, but not until the present campaign is well over will those in charge make their decision. The announce ment that the Republican State campaigners are to leave the Fifth Avenue Hotel will interest Republicans from Fancuil Hall to the

Republicans not only from New York State, ut those from all other States and Territories In the Union, began first to congregate at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in President Grant's first Administration. The Metropolitan and the St. Nicholas hotels were used by Republicans in Abraham Lincoln's time. During Andrew Johnson's short term the old New York Hotel vas the favorite spot for politicians.

In the days of Webster and Clay, and down to the disintegration of the Whig party and the fermation of the Republican party in 1854, the Astor House was the favorite hotel. With the advent of President Grant's Administration the Fifth Avenue Hotel was made the great gathering spot, and this hotel has had the swing ever since.

The line of Presidents from Grant to McKinley have put up at the Fifth Avenue Hotel with their Cabinets. President Cleveland at one time preferred the Victoria Hotel and President McKinley the Windsor Hotel, but taking it all in all it may be said that the Fifth Avenue has been the favorite hostelry of Presidents for thirty years past. Moreover, it has been the thirty years past. Moreover, it has been the temporary home of Cabinet officers, foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, United States Senators, Governors, Congressmen, State Senators, Assemblymen, and all sorts and conditions of public functionaries. The Fifth Avenue Hotel, through this patronage, has been made known to the uttermost parts of the carth, and the low-liest dweller on the honeliest isle in the South Pacific has read of it—if he can read.

The campaigns for Republican Governors of New York State, like Reuben E. Fenton, John A. Dix, Alongo B. Cornell, Levi P. Morton, and Frank S. Hlack, have been conducted by the Republican campaigners at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The campaignes of the defeated Republican campaigners at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The hotel has been especially the home of Republican statesmen and politicians since Senator Thomas C. Platt took up his city home there after he resigned with Roscoc Conkling from the United States Senate in 1891. It was from this hotel that Mr. Platt began the upbuilding of the Republican party in New York State which had been badly shattered by the fight between the Stalwarts and the Halfbrei ds.

It was always an interesting sight during the Arthur Administration to see President Arthur temporary home of Cabinet officers, foreign

upbuilding of the Republican party in New York State which had been badly shattered by the fight between the Stalwarts and the Half-bre ds.

It was always an interesting sight during the Arthur Administration to see President Arthur walk into the corridor and shake hands all around, register "Chester A. Arthur, New York," and then drop down on one of the plush-covered lounges in the "Amen corner" and chat with Bernard Biglin, Jacob Hess, and other old-time Republican warriors in New York county politics. Later in the evening, when President Arthur was at leisure, accompanied by Mr. Biglin and Mr. Hess and a little coterie he would go to a neighboring chophouse for rarchits and tobies of brown ale. President Arthur was, perhaps, the most democratic President the Fifth Avenue Hotel ever saw. His dignified and courtly ways were recalled last night by the old timers of the "amen corner." President Harrison was the next most democratic President Harrison was the Pitth Avenue Hotel. He liked to wander through the corridors smoking his after-dinner cigar. Newspaper r aders have been inclined to regard President Harrison as one of our coldest and most austere Presidents. He was never so at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. President Grant was more like Arthur, though, in many ways, He used to come on from Washington, and after dinner he and Gen. Phil Sheridan and Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman would occupy one of the lounges in the "amen corner," swapping army yarns. Many a time they were joined by Generals of the Confederate army, and the laughing, Joking and smoking went on at a great rate. President Cleveland was more exclusive and kept upstairs more than the other Presidents.

The "amen corner" was so named by The Sun because it is the gathering spot in the hotel corridor of those who talk poilties, music, religion, poetry, art, political economy, statesmanship, office seeking, foreign and donnestic finance, international law, constitutional law, police court law, civil district law, the quality of cigars, th quality and effe

The men who for years have discussed these

problems in the "amen corner" are doctors, lawyers, politicians, newspaper men, hotel men, men about town, Generals, Colonels, Captains, Majors, high privates, and citizens from all parts of the United States and Europe, Asia and Africa. When all agree as to the solution and Africa. When all agree as to the solution of a problem under discussion each man says "Amen," and another problem is tackled.

Most of the frequenters of the "amen corner" are warm personal friends of Mr. Platt. Others are only on speaking terms, and still others have a more limited acquaintance. Yet all have for years admired the Tioga chieftain's pluck, pertinacity, and kindly treatment to all about the hotel.

NEW JERSEY STATE ELECTION. Republican Faction Fights May Cost the Party

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 31 .- Both the Republican and Democratic leaders are claiming all six of the Senators who will be elected next Tuesday. This unusual condition is due to the local quarrels and rumored deals in Burlington, Cape May, Middlesex, Sussex, Hunterdon, and especially in Passaic.

The campaign has had the effect of bringing together the Democratic factions, and the result will have an important bearing on the future of the two parties in New Jersey. If the Democratic hopes are realized and they elect three of the Senators and a large minority of the Assembly, they will be encouraged in the belief that the people are ready to restore them to power, and next year they will rame strong candidates for Congress, Governor, Schators, and the Assembly, and try to hold the United

States Senatorship. In Passaic, Sussex, and Hunterdon the Democratic chances are good. The Republican facexciting attention all over the State. Hopson the bolting Republican candidate for sheriff. resists all attempts to force him out of the fight, with the result that Mayor Braun of Paterson will be chosen Senator because of the complica-

with the result that Mayor Braun of Paterson will be chosen Senator because of the complications involved. Houson and Senator Williams are personal friends and business associates, and will go down together.

News received here indicates that Gen. Sewell has succeeded in reconciling the Republican differences in Case May, Burlington, and Middlesex, which will return three Senators who will support John Kran for United States Senator to succeed Smith.

It is understood that the Essex county Democrats are not putting up a hard flight for Assemblymen this year, but are playing a waiting game. The Assemblymen elected next year will vote for the United States Senator. The flight will be made next fall. The Republicans are likely to elect all eleven of the Essex Assemblymen, three in Union, at least two in Passaic, two in Morris, one in Somerset, and the fifteen members in Ocean and Mercer and all the counties south of those two. This will give them thirty-four.

Hudson county's eleven Assemblymen will be Democrats, and they will probably have two from Passaic, two each from Bergen. Hunterdon, and Warren. Three each from Monmouth and Middlesex, and one from Sussex, or twenty-six in all. There are sixty members of the Assembly. With such a result, and the troubles that are expected to follow the defeat of the Republicant licket in Passaic county, a fair start will be made in next year's composite. Some political prophets declare that they will not be surprised if either party elects all six of the Senators.

The registration throughout the State is light, but the Republicans, by reason of their thorough organization will lose fewer votes from neglect to register, than their opponents. It is an off year, and the total vote will probably not exceed 300,000. Last year it was over 370,000.

His Best Portrait, by Himself "In view of Mr. George's death, I wish, there

fore, to say to the people of the city that I shall give myself to this contest in their behalf with a new and higher re olve, as though I had received it as a last charge from his dying lips." From Seth Low's statement on the death of Henry George, the shocking egotism and pre-sumption of which resulted in the instant rejection by the George men of proposals for the

PETTY MALICE OF THE LOW PRESS. William M. Ivins Resents a Silly or Munvials

Imputation of the "Herald's. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! In all of this campaign of outrages I know of no more outrageous and indecent falsehood than that of Mr. Low's supporter, the Herald, in its issue of yesterday, in which it speaks of my "efforts to get votes for Mr. Van Wyck." I am unalterably opposed to him and urge all

good citizens to vote against him. I have not, however, as have all of Mr. Low's newspaper advocates, forgotien the amenities of life and the traditional decencies of polities. Because a man differs from me in politics I do not find it necessary to speak of him as " a yellow dog," but I can still admit that he is a gentleman if he really be such, and that he may possibly have a soul of his own. But Mr. Low's newspapers will not have it so; and if one does not join with them in speaking of his adversaries as "assassins" (New Fork Times), or "blackmailers" (New York Post), or "yellow dogs" (New York World), he is now alleged by the Herald to assert his ad-

versaries' cause.

It was left for our professional teachers to make this final departure and to find it impos sible to understand how any one can admit that an opponent is a gentleman or can possibly be sincere. I personally know of a score of voters who were friendly to their candidate and who have found it necessary to turn from him as a protest against the insufferable intolerance of the candidate and hi "press."

To charge that my willingness to admit Mr. Van Wyck to be a gentleman is proof of a deal between the Republican party and Tammany Hall is to write themselves down as utterly unconscionable or as quite insane.

I repeat that every inference of the Herald' garbled story is false, and that I never have sup ported and never shall support Tammany Hall. which is more than many of the most eager followers of Mr. Low can say. Yours sincerely, WM. M. IVINS.

GEN. TRACY STRONG IN BROOKLYN Republicans Across the River Know Low and

Remember His Record. The chief business of the Republican chieftains in Brooklyn to-day will be to make arrangements for the manning of the polls in each of the 516 election districts to-morrow. Never before, not even in the flerce Blaine campaign, have the true-blue Republicans made such hot fight in that city. In the Blaine struggle to the death the party was assailed by the same Mugwump traitors who are supporting the Cita' Union candidate. Seth Low was Mayor of Brook lyn during that momentous struggle, by the grace of the Republican party, but he doggedly refused to say one word or do one act indicative on the contrary, he gave daily secret aid and comfort to his Mugwump foes. It is not surprising, therefore, that all loyal Republicans in Brooklyn are massed in solid phalanx against Seth Low and eager to march to the polls to-morrow and blight his ambition to be the first Mayor of the Greater New York.

Not only are the friends of James G. Biain arrayed against Low, but all true Republicans

Not only are the friends of James G. Biaine arrayed against Low, but all true Republicans are just as bitterly opposing him for his open desertion of the party colors during the two Harrison campaigns and his support of Grover Cleveland, the apostle of free trade; nor is the hostility to him confined tomere party lines. The taxpayers and business men of Brooklyn have old acores to settle with him for the extravagance and commonplace character of his administrations, which were not marked by a single achievement of permanent benefit to the city. No man who has been a close observer of political affairs in Brooklyn fog the past fifteen years can truthfully point to one act of Low's government or four years which laft its impress for good behind it. From first to last its characteristic feature was the disgusting egolism which has marked the present hunt of the consecrated candidate of the Cits' Union for votes.

Before transferring himself to this side of the river Mr. Low himself was well aware that he had ceased to be an important factor in the affairs of that city, and it is said that he was much chagrined that he was allowed to take his departure without the arrangement of some big public demonstration in his honor. In addition to the loyal Republicans and business men who know so well the shortcomings of Seth Low as Mayor of Brooklyn, the opposing hosts to-morrow will include an army of school teachers, policemen, firemen and other officials who have had substantial cause to know that he has had no real sympathy with them. The Republican managers have all along been aware of the mighty forces which were at work to bury Mr. Low under an avalanche of votes, and hence their firm and unshaken confidence from first to last in the cause of Gen. Tracy. They have had to confront the same brag and bluster which characterized the Woodward and Shepard campaigns. Up to midnight on Saturday might triumphant Republican managers made another analysis of the extensive house-to-honse canvass, which was completed on Saturday

The Democratic managers, as usual, made the The Democratic managers, as usual, made the most extravagant claims for their candidate, some of them figuring out a piurality of 30,000 for Van Wyck. Chairman Bernard J. York, however, modestly made the figures 15,000. All the Democratic estimators put Gen. Tracy in second place.

THE KENTUCKY CAMPAIGN. Silverites Said to Be Determined to Obtain Vic

tory by Foul Menns if Necessary. LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 31.-The campaign in Kentucky will close to-morrow with a speech by Congressman Bailey of Texas at Newcastle. There will be many other speeches made tomorrow by the sound-money Democratic orators and to-morrow night ex-Congressman W. C. P. Breckinridge will speak for sound money and against the election of the silverites, in the Lexngton Opera House. The silver Democrats have

ington Opera House. The silver Democrats have left no stone unturned, in the counties where they have the party machinery, whereby the will of the people can be thwarted and their candidates declared elected.

In the county of Jessamine they have actually sent a Republican to the insane asylum o keep him from voting. But a full Republican vote will be polled and the sound-money Democrats who bad expected to vote for their candidate for clerk of the Court of Appeals, J. R. Hindman, have now determined to defeat the silver candidate. Sam Shackleford. There were only 5,000 votes cast for Palmer and Buckner in Kentucky last year, and it is doubtful if there will be that miny cast for Hindman, now that the silver men have shown their intention of counting their man in at ell hazards. The election of Republican candidate for Court of Appeals Clerk, is therefore assured, and the Legislature is likely to be Republican on joint ballot. Courressman Bailey claims the State for the silverites, but says Ohio will go Republican and that Hanna wir be reflected Senator.

GEORGE'S ATTITUDE TOWARD LOW. Official Report of His Disapproval of the Cit Candidate.

"I advise no one to vote for Mr. Low. I would not vote for him myself."-From Henry George's speech at Flushing on the last night of his life, as officially reported by the George Campaign Committee.

A Straw Vote of Christian Endeavorers. At a meeting of the Christian Endeavor Society of the Brighton Heights Church, New Brighton, S. I., held a few nights ago, a poll was taken of the political preferences of the members for a Mayor. The result was as fol-lows: Tracy, 25; Van Wyck, 13; Low, 10; George, 7; Wardwell, 2.

Her Zoological Collection A Brooklyn friend said yesterday concerning the pictures of Mr. Low in the windows of pri-

vate residences: "It's a little late in the campaign, but this is too good to keep. A letter from a friend says: 'Mrs. C—— has two of Low's pictures in her front windows, and not a man in the house, but the dog and cat."

15 minutes sufficient

to give you most delicious tea biscuit if you use Royal Baking Powder as directed. It is a pure leavener.



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between seasons, by the same men as work on the best suits of the best tailors. A good dress sult at 825.

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ety, exceptional even for us. Wearers of Winter russets are disgusted when they find that all the shoe shiner's art

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Prince and Broadway. Warren and Broadway. Thirty-second and Broadway. A DISTINGUISHED REPUBLICAN'S OPINION OF THE

Democratic Candidate for Controller of Greater New York. BIRD S. COLER.

JUDGE DILLON'S LETTER. New York, October 1st, 1897.

Dear Mr. Coler—No political or party divisions of opinion can prevent me from extending to you my personal congratulations on your nomination for the important and responsible office of the first Controller under the Greater New York Charter. Your wide general experience in business, and particularly in connection with municipalities and municipal credits and securities, especially fits you for the varied duties of this office. Very truly yours, (Signed.)



Bird S. Coler, Esq., 34 Nassau street, New York,



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1554 Broadway, N. Y.; 1238 Bedford av., Bro Eric and 5th sts., Jersey City, Telephone connec STORAGE WARRHOUSES AND MOVING VANS. PLEDGE OF GEORGE W. CHAUNOET. An Interesting Little Correspondence with Son-

The following correspondence will be read with interest by the young gentlemen of the Crescent Club and the Young Republican Club

of Brooklyn: BROOKLYN, March 26, 1897. Hon. Thomas C. Patt.

My Deak Suc. Formit me to thank you for your efforts in behalf of the Greater New York. There is no other man who can take to himself the credit for the creation of the great city of America. Your act will make your name a household word for all time. As a Democrat, I believe that your party is entitled to the administration of affairs, and my vote will be cast for the Hepublican candidate for Mayor. What influence I possess will also be calleted in his behalf. Very sincerely, Grontol W. Chauncey.

Washington, D. C. March 29, 1897.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29, 1897.
Mr. Geo. W. Chaunery, 207 Montague street, Brook199, N. Y.
MY DEAR Stu: I have received your kind let-My Dical Sin: I have received your kind letter of the 26th inst. expressing your approval of the efforts of the Republican party to perfect the Consolidation act establishing the Greater New York, and your pleasant allusions to my personal activities in that behalf. Permit me to thank you for your kind words, and to congratulate you upon your expressed determination to support by your vote and influence the candidate of the Republican party for the Mayoralty of the greater city. In all my efforts in behalf of Greater New York I have and principally in mind the establishment of such a charter as would nerit the support of all the respectable people of both parties. I beg to remain very truly yours.

T. C. Platt,

WIGWAM DOUGH DAY. Finance Committee Will Distribute the Sinews

of War This Morning.

This will be "dough day" at Tammany Hall. The district leaders have been invited to meet Chairman Sheehan of the Finance Committee in that time there will be dealt out to them their share of the campaign fund, and they will be instructed to use it in an effort to keep Bryanites from voting for George and Ridderites from voting for Low. the Wigwam at 11 o'clock this morning. At